

Kentucky



Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

LEXINGTON, KY. THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1839.

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TERMS.

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IN the midst of a general, and in many instances, not
unfounded prejudice against many of the medical
remedies of the day,

DR. WILLIAM EVANS' PILLS

have the enviable distinction of a universal approbation.
They are perhaps the only medicine publicly ad-
vertised, that has the full and unreserved testimony of
medical men in its favor; if not the only one which
gives full satisfaction to its purchasers. DR. W. EVANS
has the satisfaction of knowing that his

CAMOMILE OR TONIC PILLS

are not only highly recommended and prescribed by
the most experienced physicians in their daily practice,
but also taken by those gentlemen themselves, whenever
they feel the symptoms of these diseases in which they
well know them to be efficacious. He knows this to be
generally the case in New York, Philadelphia, Albany
and Boston, and other large cities in which they have an
extensive sale. That they should thus conquer profes-
sional prejudice and interested opposition, and secure
the agency of the most eminent and best informed
physicians in the country to render them useful to all
classes, can only be fairly ascribed to their undeniable
and pre-eminent virtues.

These medicines, which can be purchased either to-
gether or separately, are confidently recommended for
the following complaints, and directions for use accom-
pany them:—Bilious and Liver Affections, in every
stage and degree, Female Sickne, more particularly the
nausea incident to mothers; Fluor Albus; Fever and
Ague, Incipient Consumption or Declines, whether of
Liver or Lungs; Headache and Giddiness; Loss of Ap-
petite; Nervous Tremors, Inebriation or Delirium Trem-
ens; Spasmodic Affections of all kinds; Rheumatism,
whether Chronic or Inflammatory; Nervous and
Bilious Fevers, of every variety; Scrofula, Salt Rheum,
and all blotchy, bad humors, and impure complexions of
the skin; Restlessness at night, and irritability and mel-
ancholy; the Summer Complaint and Cholera Morbus or
Diarrhea in grown persons; Worms and Flatulency,
with bad breath; Chlorosis and Palpitations of the Heart
or Head; Changes of Female Constitutions; and for
impaired and disorganized constitutions in either sex,
which have not been permanently relieved by any other
medicines. A single trial of DR. W. EVANS' MEDI-
CINES in any of these cases will produce such effects as
will indicate their incomparable superiority, and induce
such a use of them as will ensure a speedy and unques-
tionable cure. The purchaser, however, should be care-
ful to get them genuine at DR. W. EVANS' OFFICE,
No. 100 Chatham street, New York, or any of his au-
thorized Agents, as all others are base and ignorant im-
positions. For further particulars, he respectfully re-
quests the public to peruse his other advertisements and
medical papers, which may be depended upon for their
strict and acknowledged truth.

THE VICISSITUDES OF THE SUMMER
and the preceding Spring, have afforded peculiar opor-
tunities of exemplifying, in this country, the happy
effects of DR. W. EVANS' TONIC PILLS, upon de-
bilitated constitutions. In cases of extreme nervous
suffering, which stimulating tonics only momentarily re-
lieve, and at length greatly aggravate, a single box of
these beautifully compounded Pills has proved an im-
mediate and continual benefit. The loss of appetite and
tremulous exhaustion which all invalids feel during this
oppressive season, are relieved in two or three hours by
one dose only; and in many cases a few doses will fortify
the system a long time against a recurrence of these
attacks.

TO LADIES ESPECIALLY,

who suffer from the nausea and lassitude incidental to
interesting changes of health, these Pills are friends in-
deed, and a box of them has hence become the favorite
boudoir and toilet confidant of ladies in wedded life. If
taken before exercise in the open air, they will generally
prevent the lassitude and fatigue which frequently at-
tend it at this season; and if taken afterwards, they
never fail to remove these sensations in a few moments.
That oppressive sensation of arterial fulness and throbbing
in the head which is generally experienced in fervid
and sultry weather, is so speedily removed by these Pills,
that they are recommended by a great number of our
best physicians in preference to any other prescriptions,
as they are well known to be in many cases.

THE CURES—THE GREAT, EFFECTUAL AND UNDENIABLE CURES

which this fine tonic and restorative remedy effects in
the cases that are particularly in other advertisements,
are daily exciting the admiration, and eliciting the en-
thusiastic acknowledgment of the medical profession who wit-
ness them, not less than of the happy patients who ex-
perience them. Direction for taking the Camomile Pills,
as well as DR. W. EVANS' Aperient Family Pills, al-
ways accompany them.

AN EXTRAORDINARY AND REMARKABLE CURE

Mrs. Mary Dillon, Wamsburg, corner of Fourth
and North streets, completely restored to health by the
treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street.

The symptoms of the distressing case were as follows:
Total loss of appetite, palpitation of the heart, twinge-
ing of the tendons, with a general spasmodic affection
of the muscles, difficulty of breathing, giddiness, lan-
guor, lassitude, great depression of spirits, with a fear
of some impending evil, a sensation of fluttering in the
pit of the stomach, and transient pains in different
parts, great emaciation, with other symptoms of ex-
treme debility.

The above case was pronounced hopeless by three of
the most eminent physicians, and the dissolution of the
patient awaited by her friends, which may be authenti-
cated by the physicians who were in attendance. She
has given her cheerful permission to publish the above
facts, and will also gladly give any information to any
inquiring mind.

MARY DILLON.

DYSPEPSIA AND HYPOCONDRIACISM.

Interesting case—Mr. William Salmen Green, street
above third, Philadelphia, afflicted for several years with
the following distressing symptoms. Sickne at the
stomach, headache, dizziness, palpitation of the heart,
impaired appetite and weakness of the extremities;
emaciation and general debility, disturbed rest, a
sensation of pressure and mental despondency, severe flying
pains in the chest, back and sides, costiveness, a dislike
for society, or conversation, involuntary sighing, and
weeping, languor and lassitude upon the least exercise.
Mr. Solomon had applied to the most eminent physi-

cians who considered it beyond the power of medicine
to restore him to health; however as his affliction had
reduced him to a very deplorable condition, and having
been recommended by a relative of his to make a trial of
Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine, he with difficulty repaired
to the office and procured a package to which, he says
he is indebted for his restoration of life, health and
friends. He is now enjoying all the blessings of health.
Persons desirous of further information, will be satis-
fied in every particular as to this astonishing cure at
Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicine Office, 100 Chatham street
New York.

A severe case of Piles cured at 100 Chatham street—
Mr. Daniel Spanning of Shrewsbury, Eden Town, New
Jersey, was severely afflicted with Piles for more than
20 years. Had had recourse to medicines of almost
every description, also the advice of several eminent
physicians, but never found the slightest relief from any
source whatsoever until he called on Dr. Evans, of 100
Chatham street, New York and procured some medicine
from him, from which he found immediate relief, and
subsequently a perfect cure.

An Extraordinary Cure performed by Dr. Wm. Evans,
of 100 Chatham street, New York—Mr. W. W. W.
of 160 Eldridge street, was labouring under a dis-
ease, which was by many physicians considered incur-
able, and could find no relief from any source whatever
until he made application to Dr. Evans, and placed him-
self under his successful course of treatment; from
which he began to find immediate relief, and in a few
weeks was perfectly cured.

Remarkable case of acute Rheumatism, with an af-
fection of the lungs—cured under the treatment of Dr.
Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street, New York. Mr. Ben-
jamin S. Jarvis, 13 Centre street, Newark, N. J. afflicted
for four years with severe pains in all his joints which
were always increased on the slightest motion; the
tongue preserved a steady whiteness, loss of appetite,
dizziness of his head, the bowels commonly very consti-
pated, the urine high colored, and often profuse sweating,
attended by relief. The above symptoms were also
attended with considerable difficulty of breathing, with
a sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great
want of due energy in the nervous system.

The above symptoms were entirely removed and a
perfect cure effected by Dr. William Evans.

BENJ. S. JARVIS.

City of New York, ss.

Benjamin S. Jarvis being duly sworn, doth depose
and say that the facts stated in the above certificate
subscribed by him, are in all respects true.

BENJ. S. JARVIS.

Sworn before me, this 25th of November, 1836.

WM. SAUL Notary Public, 95 Nassau.

PARALYTIC RHEUMATISM.

A perfect cure effected by the treatment of Dr. Wm.
Evans. Mr. John Gibson, of North Fourth street, Wil-
liamsburg afflicted with the above complaint for three
years and nine months; during which time he had to use
crutches. His chief symptoms were excruciating pain
in all his joints, but especially in the hip, shoulder, knees
and ankles; an aggravation of the pain towards night,
and for the most part all times from the extremities, with
an obvious thickening of the fascia and ligaments, with
a complete loss of muscular power. For the benefit of
those afflicted in a similar manner, Mr. Gibson conceives
it meet to say that the pains have entirely ceased, and
that his joints have completely recovered their natural
tone, and he feels able to resume his ordinary business.

Mrs. Anne F. Kenny, No. 115 Lewis street, between
Stanton and Houston, afflicted for ten years with the
following distressing symptoms: Acid, eructation, daily
spasmodic, pains in the head, loss of appetite, palpi-
tation of her heart, giddiness and dimness of sight, could
not lie on her right side, disturbed rest, utter inability
of engaging in any thing that demanded vigour or cou-
rage, sometimes a visionary idea of an aggravation of
her disease, a whimsical aversion to particular persons
and places, groundless apprehensions of personal dan-
ger and poverty, an irksomeness and weariness of life,
discontented, disquieted on every slight occasion, she
conceived she could neither die nor live; most miserable
life, never was any one so bad, with frequent mental
hallucinations.

Mrs. Kenny had the advice of several eminent physi-
cians, and had recourse to numerous medicines but could
not obtain even temporary alleviation of her distressing
state, till her husband persuaded her to make trial of my
mode of treatment.

She is now quite relieved and finds herself not only
capable of attending to her domestic affairs, but avows
that she enjoys as good health at present as she did at
any period of her existence.

J. Kenny, husband of the aforesaid Anne Kenny.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1836.

PETER PINCKNEY, COM. OF DEEDS.

A letter from Mr. Sheldon P. Gilbert to Dr. Wm.
Evans, proprietor of the celebrated Camomile Pills:

Dear Sir—Had the immortal Copwer known the
medical qualities of the Camomile Plant, he as well as
thousands since, (beside myself) would have experi-
enced its wonderful effects on the nervous system. The
public utility of Copwer was blighted in the bud,
through the natural effect of his nervous debility upon
the mental powers, which made it necessary for him to
seek relief beneath the rural shade. If some one
treat gave his physical nature no repose. If some one
then had known the secret of concentrating the medi-
cal virtues of Camomile, the discoverer would have
been immortalized with poetic zeal as the benefactor of
suffering men.

The above lines were prompted from the effect I
have experienced from Dr. Wm. Evans' Camomile
Pills.

Yours, with esteem,

SHELDON P. GILBERT.

Durham, Green county, New York.

DR. Wm. EVANS' CELEBRATED CAMOMILE,
and FAMILY APERIENT PILLS, and other Family
Medicines, for sale at his principal Office 100 Chatham
Street, New York, and at his general Western Office,
47 Wall Street, Louisville Ky., where Agents can al-
ways be supplied—also, for sale by OREAR & BERKLEY,
Lexington Ky., 37 West Main Street, S. C. PARK-
HURST, 23 South Market st., Cincinnati, Ohio, A.
CARTER, Maysville, and at all the principal towns in the
Union.

A REAL BLESSING TO MOTHERS.

DR. Wm. EVANS' CELEBRATED SOOTHING SYRUP, FOR
CHILDREN OFFERING THEIR TETHI.

This infallible has preserved hundreds of children,
when thought past recovery, from convulsions. As
soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the gums, the child will
recover. This preparation is so innocent, so efficacious,
and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its
gums be rubbed with it. When infants are at the
age of four months, though there is no appearance of
teeth, one bottle should be used on the gums to open
the pores. Parents should never be without the Syrup
in the nursery where there are young children; for if a
child wakes in the night with pain in the gums, the
Syrup immediately gives ease by opening the pores and
healing the gums, thereby preventing Convulsions,
Fever, &c.

A single trial of this invaluable medicine will test
its unrivalled virtues.

In no instance in the many thousand cases where it
has been used has it failed to give immediate relief to
the infantile sufferer.

For sale at Dr. Wm. Evans' Principal Office, 100
Chatham Street, New York; also at his General Western
Office 47, Wall st., Louisville Ky., and by his authori-
zed agents throughout the Union; and by Orear &
Berkley, Lexington, 37 West Main st.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.
DR. Wm. EVANS' FEMALE OR DOMESTIC PILLS.
These Pills are particularly for Females, of whom
many suffer from diseases incident to their sex.
This medicine invariably removes all obstructions,
and creates a new and healthy action throughout the system.
See directions and other useful information which ac-
company each pack, a pack containing two kinds No.
1 and 2, price 50c. packs for sale at Dr. Evans' prin-
cipal office, 100 Chatham street, N. Y. and General
Western Office, 47 Wall street, Louisville, Ky., and by
OREAR & BERKLEY,
Lexington, Ky.,
37 West Main street.
Lexington, May 39, 1839—21-ly

A THRILLING SKETCH.

THE YANKEE BOY.—An American brig belong-
ing to Portsmouth, N. H. was once in Demarara,
discharging her cargo, when she was boarded by a
boat from a gun brig lying at anchor at no great
distance. The crew were mustered and their pro-
tection examined—and one New Hampshire boy,
of a noble and fearless spirit, and though young in
years, of a vigorous frame, was ordered into the
boat. He peremptorily refused to obey the order.
The officer, in a great rage, collared the youthful
seaman, but was instantly laid sprawling by a well
directed blow of his fist. The boat's crew rushed
to the assistance of their officer, and the spirited
American was finally overpowered, pinioned,
thrown into the boat, and conveyed on board the
British brig. The Lieutenant complained to his
commanding officer of the insult he had received
from the Yankee, and his battered face corroborated
his statement. The commander at once decided
that such insolence demanded exemplary pun-
ishment and that the young Yankee required, on
his first entrance into the service, a lesson which
might be of service to him hereafter.

Accordingly the offender was lashed to a gun,
by the inhuman satellites of tyranny, and his back
was bared to the lash. Before the blow was struck
he repeated his declaration that he was an Ameri-
can citizen, and the sworn foe of tyrants. He de-
manded his release, and assured the captain in
the most impressive manner, that if he persisted
in punishing him like the vilest malefactor for
vindicting his rights as an American citizen, the act
would never be forgiven, but that his revenge would
be certain and terrible. The Captain laughed at
what he regarded an impotent menace, and gave a
signal to the boatswain's mate. The white skin of
the young American was soon cruelly mangled,
and the blows fell thick and heavily on the quivering
flesh. He bore the infliction of his barbarous
punishment without a murmur or a groan; and
when the signal was given for the executioner to
cease, although the skin which was thickly covered
with clotted blood, he showed no disposition to
flatter or to faint. His face was somewhat paler
than it was wont to be; but his lips were compressed,
as if he was summoning determination to his
aid, and his dark eyes shot forth a brilliant gleam,
showing that his spirit was unsubdued, and that he
was bent on revenge, even if his life should be the
forfeit.

His bonds were loosened, and he arose from his
humiliating posture. The Captain was standing
within a few paces of him with a demonic grin
upon his features as if he enjoyed to the bottom of
his soul the disgrace and tortures inflicted on the
poor Yankee. The hapless sufferer saw that smile
of exultation—and that moment decided the fate
of his oppressor. With the activity, the ferocity
and almost the strength of a tiger, the mutilated
American sprang upon the tyrant, and grasped him
where he stood, surrounded by his officers, who
for the moment seemed paralyzed with astonish-
ment—and before they could recover their senses
and hasten to the assistance of their commander,
the flogged American had borne him to the gang-
way, and clutching him by the throat with one hand
and firmly embracing him with the other, despite
his struggles, he leaped with him into the turbid
waters of the Demarara. They parted to receive
the tyrant and his victim—then closed over them,
and neither were ever afterwards seen. Both had
passed to their last account.

—“Unannounced, unnamed,
With all their imperfections on their heads.”

RESTORATION OF THE JEWS.

The following extract is from an article of Ma-
jor Noah's, in anticipation of the above event. It
gives a brief and correct view of the variety of
character, which must mark the reorganization of
the Jewish people:

“Cut off, as they have been for so many centu-
ries, from the administration of government, and
scattered in every region throughout the world,
when the trumpet is again heard on Zion, no wild
savage, or reckless body of men, will assemble in
the city of David. Europe and Asia will send forth
from this people, a most powerful confederacy
of eminent men, combining more wealth, learn-
ing, character, sagacity and enterprise, than any na-
tion on the face of the earth. The materials of a
first rate army, in officers and men, from every
part of the continent; statesmen, politicians, and
capitalists, from England; artists and men of sci-
ence, from France and Italy; eminent physicians,
theologians, doctors of laws, professors, artizans
and manufacturers, from Holland and Germany; and
agriculturalists from Poland, the Ukraine, Wallachia,
the Danube and the Dnieper. Every occupation
and pursuit, together with intelligent and enterpris-
ing merchants, and immense pecuniary resources,
can, and will no doubt be brought to bare on the
reorganization of the Jewish government. All
may not go to the promised land; all may not wish
to go, or may not have the will or power to go; but
all will feel an interest in contributing a portion to
the restoration of Israel; all will rejoice wherever
they may be located, at hearing that the flag of
their country once more floats on the walls of Je-
rusalem.

RETURN OF THE JEWS TO PALESTINE.—Many
accounts recently received, state that great num-
bers of the Jews have gone to their native country,

Palestine. The number now, it is said amounts
to about 40,000, and is rapidly increasing by large
annual additions of this scattered people from all
parts of the earth.

If ever a prophecy was most literally and re-
markably verified, it is that given in the holy vol-
ume, that this people should be persecuted by, and
scattered throughout every kingdom and nation un-
der Heaven; and we believe the prophecy will be
equally verified in regard to their return to the
holy land—the land of their ancient firesides, wor-
ship and homes, from which they have been for
many hundred years driven. The present appear-
ances seem to indicate that the day is not far dis-
tant when the chosen, though erring and deeply
punished people, shall revisit and occupy as a na-
tion, the long forsaken banks of Jordan, where the
Psalmist once turned his sacred lyre, and uttered
his prophetic songs, the blighted plains of Galile-
lee; where once the Saviour wended his way to
cheer the disconsolate; the ruined city of Jerusa-
lem, once the terror of surrounding nations; the
forgotten temple, whose walls once echoed back
the accent of that voice, “which spake as never
man spake.” It is by no means beyond the bounds
of probability, that ere the lapse of a few years
this once populous and fertile country, so celebra-
ted in the sacred history, may be again occupied
by its owners, and again the song of praise swell
her solemn temples to the God of Israel and the
Saviour of the world.—*Dover Gazette.*

LOVE AND SUICIDE.—A Distressing Case.—The
following is so painfully interesting that we give it
entire, from the St. Louis Gazette.

A gentleman has communicated to us the particu-
lars of a shocking and singular suicide, commit-
ted in Union, the county seat of Franklin county.
Mr. John D. Burn, a clerk in the employ of
Messrs. Chambers and Jones, of that place, had
been for some time in a melancholy state of mind,
induced, it is believed, by a disappointment of his
affections in regard to a young lady—Miss Camp-
bell—of that neighborhood. He had been observ-
ed frequently in conversation to express a disgust
for life, and to dwell upon sundry well known in-
stances of suicide—especially a most melancholy
case which occurred in this city, some time last
year. In talking with a companion about the best
means of terminating one's life, he was advised, in
a jocular strain, to put a pistol to his temple as the
speediest mode of execution. As he was, howev-
er, in all other respects, remarkable for the cor-
rectness of his judgment and propriety of his con-
duct, little stress was laid upon these aberrations.
A few days before the commission of the act, he
waited upon his sister, and in a somewhat impres-
sive manner, gave her a sum of money, saying that
it was the last present she would receive of him.—
No strong suspicion of intentions was excited by
this act—as it was supposed that the malady of a
“mind diseased” like his, would yield to the usual
restoratives of time, absence and reflection.

Burns lodged in a room adjoining the store of
Messrs. Chambers & Jones. On Saturday morn-
ing a report of a pistol had been noticed as pro-
ceeding from near the store, without however awak-
ening any particular attention. Shortly afterwards,
Mr. Jones repaired thither, and finding the
doors closed, applied without effect for admission.
He then looked in at a front window, opening from
Burn's lodging, and found that Burn's was setting
upright in a chair, with his back to the window,
but showing upon his temple, which was partially
exposed, the marks of a wound and of blood.—
The room was entered, and upon closer examina-
tion it appeared that the unhappy young man had
discharged the contents of a pistol thro' his head,
the ball entering one temple and coming out of
the other. The pistol must have been applied to the
left side of his head, as it remained in some man-
ner clenched in his left hand, which lay upon his
lap where it had fallen, without having yet relaxed
its grasp of the weapon. He had dressed himself
in his best manner—having carefully shaved and
put on clean linen; and evidently had prepared
for the commission of the deed with the utmost
deliberation. There were no marks to show that
he had occupied his bed for the night; and proba-
bly was engaged through those dead watches in
meditating upon, and nerving himself to the forti-
tude requisite for the perpetration of the dreadful
act. Upon the sleeve of his own coat was pinned
inscribed—“This is my own act.” On his person
were some notes—among them one desiring that
his body might be buried in the dress in which he
died; and another, addressed to the object of his
attachment, and containing these few brief words:
“Farewell, my dear Mary!”

Mr. Burns was about 22 years of age, and is de-
scribed as a very deserving and excellent young man.
His death—as well as it might—excited a
deep sensation among all who knew him; and
there are none who do not sincerely regret his loss.

ROMANCE OF THE PRISON.—The Hartford Eve-
ning Courier gives the following account of the
singular circumstance attending the imprisonment,
in the state prison of that state, of a man named
Samuel Weston, whose petition for liberation came
up for consideration in the Connecticut legislature
last Saturday:

“By the statement of Mr. Copeland, it appears
that the prisoner was committed under the follow-
ing circumstances. About five years ago his wife
was stolen and carried off by a man who until
that time had lived in his neighborhood, and who
also had a wife of his own. Probably, however,
the abduction was not without volition on the part
of the stolen property herself. Poor Weston was
quite disconsolate under his bereavement, but be-
ing somewhat of a “simple body,” some mischiev-
ous fellows advised him to make up for his loss by
taking the other man's wife, who, of course, had
been left behind without any husband. Believing
that a “fair exchange was no robbery,” he con-
cluded to do so, and, with the lady's consent he took
her home, called it all square, and every thing was
going on smoothly again, to the satisfaction of all
parties. His happiness, however, was doomed to be

again interrupted—for he was complained of, ar-
rested, tried, convicted, and for this act, so inno-
cently committed on his part, he was sentenced to
six years imprisonment. Five years of this term
will expire in February next, and he now very hum-
bly petitioned the legislature to abate the remain-
ing year. From the testimony of Mr. Pillsbury,
the warden of the prison, it appeared that the poor
fellow was a very harmless, inoffensive man, and
his petition was granted unanimously. We could
almost have wished that the house had also grant-
ed him a special dispensation, with full permission
to take his adopted spouse again, and live with her,
until his own lawful wife should be returned to
him. Had it not been for bad example's sake, per-
haps they would.”

From the United States Gazette.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

A case of an interesting character to landlords
and tenants, was decided at the last session of the
Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

The plaintiff had been a lodger in a house; let
as a boarding house, in which he occupied two
rooms, furnished with his own furniture, of the
usual amount and character, and in which he took
breakfast and tea; dining elsewhere. For these
accommodations, he paid a stated sum per week.
The tenant, his landlady, failing to pay her rent
on the day appointed, her landlord distrained the plain-
tiff's furniture, to recover which, this suit was
brought. The question “whether the goods of a
boarder in a boarding house are liable for the ten-
ant's rent,” was accordingly brought directly be-
fore the Court for decision. The District Court, (in
which the suit was brought) having decided the
question in the landlord's favor, the matter was re-
moved to the Supreme Court, where, after having
been fully argued by Mr. Hazellhurst and Holcomb
for the plaintiff, and S. Perkins for the defendant,
the opinion of the District Court was reversed, and
against the right of a landlord thus to distrain the
effects of a boarder in his tenant's house.

The Chief Justice, in delivering the opinion of
the Court, declared that this case fell within a prin-
ciple already established, that for the benefit of
trade, a thing put upon rented premises by a cus-
tomer in the way of tenant's business, is privileged
from distress; and after proving, in opposition to
the statements of some text-writers, that the
ground of this exemption was, in all cases public
convenience and policy, he shewed that there was
no difference in this respect between the present
case and any of those in which the exemption was
admitted, and more especially between the case of
an Inn, where confessedly the goods of a guest are
not subject to distress for the tenant's rent.

The tone of the opinion, which was of some
length, was restrictive of the right of distress, and
the effect of the decision will be, to increase the
security, with which an individual may occupy
premises rented by another, by rendering him in-
dependent of the improvidence or irregularity of
the person under whose roof he chances to be a
boarder.

From the United States Gazette.

REMEDY FOR BURNS.

Dear Sir—I have so often seen remedies of hu-
man ills given to the news-papers and then at once
consigned to oblivion, that I have for a great while
hesitated to present this remedy to the public.—
For fourteen years I have prescribed it, and wit-
nessed its healing effects. I deliberately say from
fourteen years experience, that no disease or in-
jury to the human system has a more certain reme-
dy than this for the most distressing of all injuries,
that of scalds and burns. The relief is almost in-
stantaneous, from a minute or two to half an hour,
will usually find a full relief from pain. No mat-
ter as to the extent of the burn, even if all the
skin is removed from the body. The first knowl-
edge I had of it was the almost miraculous cure of
a little boy, who fell into a half hoghead of boil-
ing water prepared for scalding the bristles from
swine. The entire person and limbs of the boy
passed under the scalding water up to his chin, so
as to scald his whole neck. On removing his
clothes, nearly all his skin followed from his neck,
hands, arms, chest, back, abdomen, and almost ev-
ery bit of skin from his lower extremities. In this
deplorable condition, literally flayed alive with scald-
ing water, the remedy was promptly applied, as a
momentary application until the physicians should
arrive. Two eminent physicians soon came, and
on learning the extent of the scald, pronounced
it a certainly fatal case, and directed the boy to re-
main with the remedy over him until he should die.
In six weeks he was restored quite well, with
scarcely a scar on any part of his person or limbs.
The remedy increases in value from the fact, that
under almost all circumstances it may be obtain-
ed. It is as follows:—Take soot from a chimney
where wood is burned, rub it fine, and mix one part
soot to three parts of fresh grease that is not salt-
ed; spread this on linen or muslin, or any cotton
cloth for easier or more perfect adaption. If in
very extensive burns or scalds, the cloth should be
torn into stripes, before putting over the scald.—
Let the remedy be freely and fully applied, so as
to perfectly cover all the burned parts. No other
application is required until the patient is well, ex-
cept to apply fresh applications of the soot and lard,
&c.

In steamboat explosions, the remedy can in nearly
all cases be at once applied, and if done, many
valuable lives will be saved, and a vast amount of
suffering alleviated.

If you and the corps editorial, will hand this
remedy around our country, and invite attention to
it, and that also those who use it may give their
testimony for or against, I feel assured that in a
few months, this most efficacious and almost un-
failing remedy will be every where known and used
in the United States.

A Physician of Philadelphia.

There are now four thousand female teachers actual-
ly engaged in the common schools of Massachusetts.—
Louisville Adp.

[We are requested to publish the following.]
A SHORT SERMON ON DECENCY AND ORDER.

TEXT.—"Let all things be done decently and in order."
 1 Cor. xiv—40.

BY A LOVER OF DECENCY AND ORDER.

Proem.—Were it my design to discuss the subjects of decency and order in general, I would take my text in Chesterfield, Bennett, the Laws of Etiquette, the American Gentleman, M. Celnart's Book of Politeness, or some such book; but as my discourse will be principally on christian decorum and propriety, I have selected one from the Apostle Paul's writings.

In the discussion of this subject, we propose,
 I. To define the terms decency and order; and
 II. To discuss the subjects of decency and order.

We proceed as we proposed,
 I. To define the term of our subject.

The words decency and order may be considered as having some relation to law and expediency. Whatever is unlawful, (we speak of the laws of decorum,) is indecent; and whatever is inexpedient, is out of order. The first, has respect to the doing of a thing; the second, to the circumstances under which it is done. There are acts, which in themselves are lawful and decent; but in respect to some particular time, place or circumstance, would be inexpedient and out of order. To suit our purpose then, we will define the word *decency* to mean any thing that may, with etiquetual propriety, be done; and *order*, as respecting the time, place and circumstances, under which it is lawful and expedient to do it. *Example.* It is decent for one to clean his teeth; but it would be out of order for him to pick them with his fork, at table, in the presence of a party of ladies and gentlemen. I proceed

II. To the subject of decency and order; which I will treat both negatively and positively. In the negative proposition we will show, *first* what is indecent; and, *secondly*, what is out of order.

1. It is indecent to sit in church with your feet on the back of the pew, in front of you—to stand with one foot on the pew during singing or prayer—or, to sit with your leg over the other, with your foot on the lap or in the face of the person next you.

2. It is indecent to hawk and spit in church, or indeed, to make any noise that would offend or interrupt others. (We are requested to add, for the benefit of some of our friends, that if they will hawk, it would be less offensive to spit than to—)

3. It is indecent for persons repeatedly to cough in church, and clean their throats as if they were choked with bull-frogs.

4. It is highly indecent to besmear the floor of God's house with tobacco spit—still worse, to rub it up with the foot!

5. It is indecent to throw great quids of tobacco over the meeting house floor. (The last two items of indecency may be avoided by refraining from the use of tobacco. If any will not do it, they should be decent enough to furnish themselves with spit-boxes, as they do at home; and any man who will spit on the floor of God's house, when he would not so treat his own, has less respect for God than he has for his wife or himself.)

6. It is indecent repeatedly to blow your nose in church, so as to make as much noise as possible. (The necessity of this may in a great measure be avoided by refraining from the use of snuff.)

7. It is highly indecent to spit on the stove, especially after hawking.

We proceed to show

II. What is out of order. And,

1. It is out of order to come to church after the services have been introduced.

2. It is out of order to stop at the church door to gaze at the ladies, salute friends, or display colloquial powers.

3. It is greatly out of order to let the door slam to, so as to interrupt the whole congregation.

4. It is out of order to run up the aisle as if a pack of hounds were after you; and, to rush out like a trampling horse, the moment the benediction is pronounced.

5. It is out of order to engage in conversation before the commencement of service.

6. It is out of order to leave church during the time of service.

7. It is out of order to whisper, or laugh in the house of God. The all seeing God is there; and we should be silent and solemn in his awful presence.

8. It is out of order to place your arm on the shoulder of the person who sits next to you—or, to stretch your arms along the back of the pew, to the incommencing of others—or, to lean against the one next to you.

9. It is greatly out of order to crack almonds or to eat fruit in the house of God.

10. It is out of order to gaze about over the house while the minister is discoursing on the subject of religion.

11. It is out of order to be changing seats during divine service.

12. It is out of order to sleep at church, or to sit with your head in your lap, or covered with your hands, or to lean on the back of the pew in front of you.

13. It is out of order to take dogs and small children to church. They can receive no benefit themselves, and prevent others from being benefited.

14. It is out of order to be frequently drinking water at church. (Thirst will be measurably avoided by taking less of the "ardent" before going to meeting.)

15. It is out of order to be going repeatedly to the fire during service. (The necessity for this may, in a great degree, be prevented by having on good shoes or boots, and stockings that have feet, and no holes in the heels or toes.)

16. It is out of order for some of the congregation to sit while others stand or kneel during prayer—and for some to sit, while others stand, while singing. (Uniformity in these things, might be brought about, I should think, by the suggestion of the minister.)

17. It is out of order to snuff or to hand around the box during service.

18. It is out of order to have such confusion in singing, as I have sometimes observed in church—such as having more than one song or tune sung at the same time, or for the same time to be sung on different keys—or some persons faster than others—or for the most indifferent singers to be the most forward in singing—and singing as loud as if they were *cane* hogs at a great distance. (This confusion might be prevented by having a choir, or one to lead in singing, a precentor.)

19. It is out of order for gentlemen to keep on

their hats after entering the door, or to put them on before leaving church.

20. It is out of order for persons on leaving church after divine service, to stand about the door, so as to be in the way of others coming out.

21. It is out of order for a Deacon, on communion Sabbath, to be so filled with spirits, as to breathe it out on communicants while carrying around the elements.

22. It is out of order for one to lounge at church, or to stretch himself on the pew. Pews were made to sit on, not to lie on.

23. It is out of order for gentlemen (?) to collect in groups in the church yard, laughing, talking, and smoking cigars.

As we have extended the negative part of our subject greatly beyond the intended limit, we shall not discuss the affirmative proposition at present.

**NEW ORLEANS, June 10.
 IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.**

Our advices received on Saturday, by arrivals from Tampico, Matamoros and Vera Cruz, team with the darkest forebodings to this unfortunate country. From every State and department accounts of treason and anarchy were pouring in, and under aggravations that will bear comparison with those tragedies commonly acted in old Spain. The Mexican Presidential chair is no sinecure at present. Santa Anna wields the iron rod of command with great dexterity; but his blows are required to fall so thick and heavy that there is but feeble hope that the hero of Vera Cruz will be able to hold out very long. Already the States of Guanajuato, Jalisco and San Luis de Potosi have successfully resisted his mandates; and, at the latest dates, were making vigorous efforts to reorganize an army that seemed to indicate the necessity for the immediate recall of the forces under Bustamante and Arista, to prevent the total annihilation of Centralism in the interior. From General Urrea the news is not at all without hope. He is surrounded by Bustamante and Arista; and on the night of the 27th ultimo the latter succeeded in surprising and capturing a small fort commanding the entrance to the river, where lay a trifling and ill-armed schooner, which also fell into his hands without resistance, except what the bravery of a single French officer, with some five or six of his crew, could do—the rest of his dastard squad surrendering under a blow! The city of Tampico is so well fortified by the Federalists that Bustamante thought it useless to attack it without more means; and, accordingly, he despatched a brig to Vera Cruz for heavy artillery, bombs, &c.

We are under obligations to the kindness of Capt. Randal, of the schooner Mobile, from Vera Cruz, bound to New York, who touched at the Balize on the 6th instant, for forwarding us files of the *Diario del Gobierno*, city of Mexico, to the 25th ultimo. Our best acknowledgements are also due to the gentleman who brought up our packages, for his courtesy and promptness. The Mobile immediately proceeded on her way, all well.

The *Censor* of Vera Cruz, of the 18th May announces the arrival of the *conducta* that morning, with the following amount of specie, viz:

The first instalment of the French indemnity,	\$200,000
From Mexico	30,000
" Puebla,	4,000
" Jalapa,	8,000
Total	\$242,000

And from the *Diario del Gobierno* of the 24th we learn that another *conducta* left the capital that morning for Vera Cruz. Amount unknown.

In order that some idea may be formed regarding the real state of the interior of Mexico, we translate the following items from Santa Anna's official Gazette:

"On the 18th May the commandant-general of Michoacan and Guanajuato advised the Minister of War and Marine that Manuel Velez, at the head of 100 men, entered and took possession of Uruapan on the 12th, but after a severe contest, in which some were killed on both sides, the Government troops succeeded in dislodging them from the forts.

"On the 21st the citadel of Guadalajara was betrayed by an ensign of artillery into the hands of Montenegro, Garcia Vargas, and other popular leaders of the patriots in the department of Jalisco. It was immediately garrisoned by more than 400 Federalists.

"About the same time the squadron of operations in Durango revolted, and openly declared in favor of Federation."

The above facts, selected from a hundred of a similar description, are enough to make it evident that even the capture of Tampico is not to decide the contest between the belligerent parties.

All the Mexican papers in our possession make no mention of the ambassador from Texas.

Bulletin.

THE SLAVES WRECKED ON THE BAHAMA ISLANDS.—A letter, evidently from an authentic source in Washington, is published in the last Richmond Enquirer, in which it is stated that Mr. Stevenson, our Minister at London, has succeeded in making an arrangement with the British Government, by which it is stipulated that the value of the slaves shipwrecked some eight or ten years ago upon the Bahama Island, shall be paid to the claimants. The letter says, "This, if true, (and there is no reason to doubt it) is not only important, as regards the individual claimants, but equally so in a national point of view, as it establishes a great and important principle."

The arrangement is said to do ample justice to the claimants, as it secures to them the full value of their property, with interest. The arrangement secures to the claimants nearly \$500 a piece for their slaves, including men, women and children—more than was ever allowed on any former occasion by the British Government."

The National Intelligencer is noticed by the Louisianaian as the organ of the Mexican Government at Washington. This is very natural. We have frequently been mortified by the alien aspect of the columns of the Intelligencer. In all our troubles, for some years, (with France, Mexico, England, and even with the Indians,) it has stood opposed to our own Government.

Lou. Advertiser.

The Annapolis (Maryland) Republican mentions that on Tuesday, the 28th ult., a most remarkable cloud passed over that city. When the wind which accompanied it reached the Chesapeake Bay, at the mouth of the Severn river, "several splendid water spouts were formed and moved along its course," within sight of the whole community who were drawn out by the novelty of the phenomenon.

Texas, it appears, is again threatened with an invasion by Mexico. It is stated that an army of 60,000 men is preparing to reconquer the country.—The Texans, however laugh at the idea, and dare them to come on.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

**LEXINGTON:
 THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1839.**

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

RICHARD HAWES,
 ROBERT N. WICKLIFFE,

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

JACOB HUGHES,
 JAMES G. MCKINNEY,
 C. CHILTON MOORE,
 RICHARD PINDELL,
 LARKIN B. SMITH.

Fayette.

The examination of the students of Green Hill Seminary, will commence at the chapel of Transylvania University, at 9 o'clock this morning. See advertisement.

The Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence will be celebrated in this city, on Thursday next, in a style worthy of the day, and of the patriotic emotions which it inspires. The corner stone of the Medical Hall will be laid. The Grand Lodge, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the various Literary Societies, and the citizens generally, are expected to participate. The uniform Companies will parade, and we presume the scene will be very imposing. The day will close with a Military and Citizens Ball, at Todd's Hotel.

A letter has been received by the Post master in this city from W. F. Meek, Esq., dated at Bolivar, Hardiman county, West Tennessee, June 17, 1839, which announces the death of JOHN PEETERS, a citizen of this county. He was says the letter just from Texas, on his way home. He said he was about 33 years of age; a Dutchman; and wished Mr. Meek to address a few lines to this place, to be inserted in some newspaper, to let his relations know of his death. He stated before he died, that he had entered land in Texas; but at his death had no money, nor any clothes except those he had on. He died the 14th June.

It is unusual for a *known* individual to respond to an anonymous writer, or one who assumes a fictitious signature. Yet cases have occurred, and will doubtless, again occur, where such a course may not be improper.

Whenever a writer undertakes to enlighten his fellows, he should be certain that the beam is expelled from his own eye, to enable him, distinctly to see the mote in the eye of his neighbor.

In the Lexington Intelligencer of the 21st inst. a communication appeared, signed "A Lexingtonian," from which we extract the following:

"The Jackson Van Buren paper, (alluding to the Kentucky Gazette) has occupied rather a neutral position, (in relation to the Charleston Rail Road) but has evidently and naturally, felt disposed to widen the supposed breach among the Whigs, and take advantage of all chances in favor of the party."

It cannot be unknown to the citizens of Lexington and Fayette county, the ardent support we have given to the Charleston rail-road, even at the risk of a division of the party to which we belong. We have been its advocate from its incipient stage, not only as an editor, but in the county court, and at public meetings of the citizens. In our last paper, we noticed the fallacy of some positions assumed by Col. Allen, and endeavored to shew the injustice attempted to be done to Charleston and South Carolina, for political effect. We have gone so far as to say, that we would support no man of our party for the State Legislature, unless he would avow himself in favor of the road.

Does this savour of *neutrality*? Does this evince a disposition to abandon the project for the purpose of taking advantage of Whig divisions?

We feel conscious, and we are proud of the feeling, of having done what we regarded as right, irrespective of party, so far as this great work is concerned.

It is true, we felt no disposition to intermeddle in the quarrel between the editor of the Intelligencer and any one else of his political clique. It was not our business. It belonged to them to settle their own family broils. But because we thus acted, are we *justly* obnoxious to the charge of having attempted to avail ourselves of Whig differences to promote the interest of our party?

We would ask "A Lexingtonian," to examine and say, what is the political complexion of the only paper in Lexington, which has abandoned the great enterprise as hopeless? and then to render justice where justice is due. But it is not now our intention to enquire into the course of cotemporaries.

On taking our leave of this subject, we hope "A Lexingtonian," will receive, in good feeling, a word of advice, from one who is some years in advance of three score.—Always endeavour, hereafter, to *understand* the opinions and motives of men, before you attempt to *represent* them, least you may do them injustice. And always bear in mind, that candour and modesty are commendable virtues in a youth.

Texas, it appears, is again threatened with an invasion by Mexico. It is stated that an army of 60,000 men is preparing to reconquer the country.—The Texans, however laugh at the idea, and dare them to come on.

A GOOD JOKE. Messrs. WALLER BULLOCK, WILLIAM STANHOPE, NATHAN PAYNE, N. L. TURNER and D. C. OVERTON, practical jokers, as it would appear, have requested Maj. M. Flournoy to write out for publication, a speech, he made in the Court-House, last County Court day. The Major, it seems, does not relish wagging and declines the invitation, on the score of "bad memory." The Major's text was "Jacksonism"—his sermon, was any thing and every thing, that took possession of his imagination for the time being. To "write it out" would be for Reynard, to make a chart of his track, after he had crossed it at every angle and curve, in order to blind and elude his pursuers. The Major is determined not to be laughed at for attempting to perform an impossibility.

The above editorial appeared in the "Lexington Intelligencer" of the 21st inst. We publish it, for the purpose of exhibiting to those who heard the speech of Maj. Flournoy, the contemptible subterfuge to which the Editor is compelled to resort, in order to destroy the effect of that powerful effort. It is not true, as the Intelligencer asserts, that the text of the Maj. was "Jacksonism"—It was an independent Treasury, and the prominent measures of Mr. Van Buren's administration. His defence of an Independent Treasury; was so able as to carry conviction to the most incredulous Whig who heard him. This the Editor of the Intelligencer well knows and feels. And conscious of his inability to answer successfully the arguments and facts adduced, he attempts to do away their force by an abortive attempt at ridicule. It is known well, the Maj. did not expect to address the large Democratic meeting which assembled on the 10th inst. After the business of the meeting was over, he was called on from every part of the house for a speech.

In obedience to this call, he did speak. And contrary to the expectations of the editor of the Intelligencer—this speech opened the eyes of the Whigs present. They saw they were blind to their own interests and the true interests of their country, by an *unwise* partiality to Mr. Clay—a partiality that prevented them from appreciating truth. Chagrined by this disappointment, and still desirous to prop the waning Whig party in this county—the editor of the Intelligencer, after a consultation at head quarters was *advised* to ridicule the Maj's effort, instead of attempting a grave reply. We will now inform the Intelligencer that Maj. Flournoy's speech will be published, and disseminated throughout the State—and when it is, *others* will feel its force as well as the editor of the Intelligencer.

THE COMMITTEE.

The Baltimore Republican notices the death of a woman in that city by small pox, and states that there are many cases in the city and neighborhood.

The same paper says, "one hundred tons of Maple sugar have already been made this season, in one single county in Ohio!"

THE VICE PRESIDENT.—An article which appeared in the Richmond Enquirer of the 14th March, seems to have been misconceived by many of the editors of both parties.

In our last, we gave Col. Johnson's own letter, relative to his position with regard to the Vice Presidency, and here follows the article from the Richmond Enquirer, in which we perceive nothing different from the Colonel—and we call the attention of those presses, which, in our opinion, have misconceived the Enquirer article, to compare that article with the letter, and to point out the discrepancy; and would also suggest to the editor of the Enquirer that he be more explicit. The impression has gone forth, that he is opposed to the re-election of Col. Johnson to the office which he now fills, and this impression has been made by the following article:

From the Richmond Enquirer of March 14.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.—It has been said that Colonel RICHARD M. JOHNSON will retire from the canvass, if it should be the wish of his Republican friends. No man in this country is more capable of such a generous effort; for we have strong evidences to satisfy us of his disinterestedness and magnanimity. Perhaps no public man in America could have displayed higher feelings than it has been our good fortune to witness in the case of Col. Johnson. We have two letters of his, written three years ago, which we value among the most precious contents of our Portfolio.

Various speculations have already been made about the next candidate. Several individuals have been named in the public prints and elsewhere. Among these are the names of Mr. Forsyth, Mr. King, of Alabama, Mr. Polk, Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Benton, &c.

The last two gentlemen have displayed great disinterestedness on the occasion. We honor them as much for the prompt manner in which they disclaim the honor, as for their magnanimity in declining it.

Mr. Buchanan (among the ablest, most amiable, and most distinguished of our statesmen) has authorized the Harrisburg Reporter to declare that he declines all pretensions, and Colonel Benton has come forward under his name to make a similar disclaimer."

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.—Some of our democratic friends have been discussing the propriety of running the present worthy and talented incumbent, on the ticket with Martin Van Buren. We can see no cause why we cannot succeed at the next election with the same ticket we run before. Indeed we have good reason to believe the democrats will unite upon Col. Johnson, stronger than they ever have done. There were many things that operated against him at the last election which are now entirely removed. Local feelings and prejudices were then excited. Division and discord existed in our ranks, as to what candidate should be run for Vice President. Some were in favor of Rives, but a large majority were for Col. Johnson. Virginia indeed refused the latter her vote, because the former was their great champion of democracy and especial favorite. But now the case being altered alters the case. Rives has apostasized and shown his cloven foot, leaving the democrats firmer and more united, if possible, than they ever were.

Col. Johnson, has been well tried and found to be a faithful public servant, an unyielding and firm democrat, a true patriot, and a good soldier. Let us profit by the past, and let nothing distract or divide us. Let that admirable sentiment of Col. Benton, take possession of our every feeling, and under that banner ever be found in maintaining and supporting the cause of democracy: "Union, harmony, self denial, concession, every thing for the cause, nothing for men." With this sentiment pervading our ranks, we can, present a front, a hold and solid phalanx, that will defy the combined forces of whigism, federalism, abolitionism, conservatism, and every other *ism* that can be thought of.

money, self denial, concession, every thing for the cause, nothing for men." With this sentiment pervading our ranks, we can, present a front, a hold and solid phalanx, that will defy the combined forces of whigism, federalism, abolitionism, conservatism, and every other *ism* that can be thought of.

A letter from Vera Cruz, under date May 29, published in the New Orleans Bulletin, says—
 "A private letter from Mexico, under date of May 25th, informs us that the Rev. Dr. Moldoun, Apostolic Vicar of Texas, reached that city on the 13th of May, and next morning called to pay his respects to the President, ad interim, who would not see him, under pretext of business. That night at 12 o'clock, he was conducted to prison, where he remains, without any hope of acquiring his liberty at present.

"The Mexican Government is organizing an army of 60,000 men, with which to recover the sovereignty of their lost Province of Texas, and appear determined to make a desperate effort to effect it."

DISTRESSING FIRE.

NEW ORLEANS, June 12.

Yesterday evening, about 4 o'clock, a fire broke out in a "cotton pickery" near the corner of St. Peter and Perdido streets, which, communicating rapidly to the adjacent buildings, reduced the whole square, embraced between St. Peter, Perdido, Gravier and St. Paul streets to ashes. The engine companies arrived upon the ground in good season, and, notwithstanding the excessive heat, the members distinguished themselves by their noble efforts to suppress the flames. Some of them labored until they were so exhausted by the rays of the sun and the blazing buildings that they had to be taken from the ground. Owing to the fact that there are no fire plugs in that part of the city, the utmost efforts of the firemen could not arrest its progress until the whole square was completely wrapt in flames. The water had to be let into the gutters from plugs at a distance from the scene of devastation, and thence conveyed to some of the engines.

About 25 buildings were consumed, mostly one story frame houses, and many families thrown upon the kind offices of friends and neighbors, and the charity of our citizens. Two children are said to be burned to death. Such was the rapidity with which the fire communicated to the adjacent buildings, and so combustible were the materials with which they were constructed, that the inmates had not time to save any thing from the conflagration. They were mostly persons of reduced means, and it would not be amiss if a committee and money were raised to relieve their wants.—*Bee.*

Correspondence of the U. S. Gazette.

NEW YORK, Monday, 4, p. m.

The packet ship *Rone*, from Harve the 17th ult, got in this morning bringing us the *Paris Journals* of the previous afternoon, which contain some later intelligence from that city than we had received by the Great Western.

Order and tranquility had been completely restored in the French Capital: the troops had retired from the streets, and business had resumed its usual course. The Police in the meantime were actively in search of the persons implicated in the late disturbances, and about 212 arrests have been made, without opposition. The trials will take place before the Chamber of Peers, in accordance to that effect. The total number killed and wounded has not yet been ascertained, there were, however, at the Hotel Dieu 99, of whom 20 were soldiers, one half dying; at St. Louis 38; at St. Antonio 14; and at other places.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!!!

THE FLORIDA WAR.—We learn from a gentleman, says the Columbus Enquirer, just from Tallahassee, that the greatest possible excitement exists in the Territory. That they have determined to take the war into their own hands. Hundreds of volunteers were offering their services to Gov. CALL, who was expected to take the field on Monday last. The territorial Government had offered a reward of \$200 for every Indian taken or killed. We await with some anxiety for further particulars.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—The Albany left here last night, bound to St. Louis. About 15 miles below the city, fell in with, and came in contact with the *Peru*, from N. Orleans, bound to this port. The Albany is a complete wreck, with the starboard wheel, wheel house, and several state rooms carried away. One of the fireman is badly injured, and sent to the hospital. We cannot learn that any other person was injured. It is strange to us, that with a bright moonlight and fine stage water, there should not be room enough in the river for boats to pass, without running against each other.

FAVORING THE LADIES.—Mrs. Pamela Mann, convicted a short time since in Texas for forgery and sentenced to be hung by Judge Franklin, at the present term of the District Court, has been pardoned by the Executive, and released from confinement. Females are so scarce in Texas, that they are obliged to be indulged in all their little whims, for the purpose of encouraging their stay.

DANCING ON THE GREEN.—The 4th of July is to be celebrated at Northumberland, Ms., with the rural tea party under a shady grove, with an address, and music, and merry dance; presided over by eighty lady managers. This primitive and excellent usage resisting the destructive march of steam over the earth's surface, and into the very recesses of society, has existed for 50 years.

Prof. Espy was so well pleased with the complimentary resolution at Germantown, Pa. that he sent word to the citizens that they might "draw upon him at any time for a shower, a hail storm, a thunder gust, a whirlwind, or a water spout, and he will honor the draft at sight."

TRAVELLING EXPENSES AND POCKET-MONEY.—The Hereditary Grand Duke of Russia is said to be allowed by the Emperor \$204,600 a month during his tour. The Duke is now in England, where he was received with all the honors usually paid to royalty.

THE CONVICTION OF DR. DYOTT.—The Jury in the case of Dr. Dyott returned into Court on Saturday, after an absence of three hours, with a *verdict of guilty on all the counts!* In this, we believe, that they have but responded to the facts of the testimony, to the sense of Justice, and to public opinion.—*Philadelphia Enquirer.*

ADDRESS TO THE CITIZENS OF KENTUCKY, ON THE SILK CULTURE

At a meeting of the friends of the Silk Culture in Fayette county, held in Lexington on the 10th inst., a committee, of which the undersigned is Chairman, was appointed to introduce the citizens of Kentucky on the importance of establishing a State Silk Society, in order to introduce the business into our State in a proper manner, and under favorable circumstances.

In the discharge of this duty, the Committee deems it unnecessary to argue the question of the adaptation of our soil and climate to this business. The experiments which have been made in the State for some years past, are too well known, to require more than a reference to them here, and the successful results of these experiments are too fully established to admit any longer of a doubt that we possess every physical and mental peculiarity necessary to the production of good silk as can be raised in any other country. All, therefore, that seems to be required of the committee is, to show the comparative value of the silk business, and the necessity of voluntary combination successfully to introduce it.

The first duty, then, of the committee is to institute a comparison between the culture of silk and the staple productions of Kentucky, showing the advantage, if any, which the former possesses over the latter, in reference both to the land necessary to pursue each with the same force, and the profits arising from the employment of force, for one year, in each separate pursuit.

Of the staple productions of Kentucky, hemp is now considered as affording the best remuneration to the husbandman for his land and labor; and if we can show that silk will more than double the profits of a hemp crop, with equal force and capital, we think we will have presented arguments sufficient to induce our fellow-citizens to engage in it, or at least to aid it by individual and legislative patronage.

The loose manner in which farm books are kept, and, indeed, in most instances, the entire absence of any regular record of agricultural pursuits, render it exceedingly difficult to obtain authentic statistics of the hemp crop; but from the best data in our possession, we conclude that three hands will produce and convey to market, in 1 year, off 51 acres of land, at the average rate of 7 cwt. an acre, 357 cwt., which, at \$5 a hundred, is worth \$1785 00

From this deduct the interest of 51 acres of land, worth \$100 an acre, at 10 per centum per annum, \$510 00
The labor of three hands 200 days, at \$1 a day, 200 00
The labor of 2 horses 200 days, at 50 cts. each a day, 200 00
The incidental expenses, 22 00—1632 00

Leaving a balance in favor of the cultivator of \$153 00 which is three dollars an acre, or fifty-one dollars a hand, clear profit, after all expenses of every kind are deducted. This to the individual who farms his own land with his own hands, is a very handsome income, and one which, could it be generally realized, should remove all repining from the farmer's home.

But the profits of the silk business are greater than even these, which will be shown by the following estimate:

One acre of *Morus Multicaulis* trees of two years' standing, four feet apart each way, will yield foliage enough to produce one million of good cocoons in a season; and by extending the feeding season to one hundred days, (which we know to be practicable, from facts which have come under our own observation,) three hands can raise this number, and put it into sewing silk, or other equally valuable fabrics, ready for the market, in one year. One million of cocoons will readily produce 333 1/3 pounds of silk, which, at the low price of \$7 a pound, will be worth \$2333 33 1/3

From which deduct interest on 1 acre of land, worth \$100, at 10 per cent. per annum, \$10 00
Do. on 2722 trees, at \$1 each, 2722 00
Do. on cocoons, worth \$200, 200 00
Do. on reels and wheels to make sewing silks, worth \$27 80, 27 80
Cost of 3 hands 300 days, at \$1 a day, 900 00
Incidental expenses, 23 33 1/3—1433 33 1/3

Leaving a balance in favor of the cultivator of \$900 00 which is \$900 an acre, or \$300 a hand clear profit, after all expenses are deducted being equivalent to 3 15-17 to 1 or 588 4-17 per cent. in favor of the silk business—without taking into consideration the additional 50 acres of land necessary to produce a hemp crop sufficient to occupy the same force for the same length of time! These points will be much enlarged by manufacturing the silk into cloths of various kinds.

These calculations are made as favorable as possible to the hemp business, and as unfavorable to the silk business; for an acre can be stocked with trees for one fourth the estimate given above, and a cocoonery of sufficient size can be built for less than half the value we have assigned it; besides, hands of half the worth of hemp hands, can perform all the operations of the silk business with perfect ease.

But lest our estimates should be deemed too extravagant to be sanctioned by facts, we will give the following statistical view of the profits of one acre, in three hands of ten acres each, which will show an average profit of five hundred and sixteen dollars and eighty cents more than the estimate we have assumed. But as figures speak facts in a voice that cannot be misunderstood, we will let the table tell its own story.

TABLE, showing the products and profits of one acre in the silk culture, as proven by the cultivators.

NAMES.	LBS. OF SILK.	PROFITS.
1. Count Dandolo,	198	\$792 00
2. G. B. Smith,	180	720 00
3. Mr. Bradley,	333	1332 00
4. Do. Hominique,	242	968 00
5. E. P. Roberts,	139	720 00
6. Mr. Conet,	666	2664 00
7. Mr. Lambuschina,	1296	5184 00
8. Baitiff Hons,	137	548 00
9. Mr. Pufts,	155	620 00
10. Mr. Fitch,	155	620 00
Total,	3542	14,168 00

Average, 354 1/5 1,416 80
These facts and documents show that the silk business is worthy the attention of not only the citizens of Kentucky, but of the United States, and our next duty is to prove the necessity and importance of voluntary association successfully to introduce it.

The first advantage of such combination is its favorable influence upon the business itself. The silk business is yet in its infancy in our country, and almost in embryo in our State; much knowledge, therefore, and many statistical facts must be obtained, before we shall be able successfully to compete with other nations, and claim our share of the rich rewards of honest industry in this occupation. This knowledge, and these facts, can be gained with us, only by experiments, and these experiments can be made, and their results communicated, in no better way than under the supervision of a State Silk Society. Without unity of object, and concert of action in its friends, the introduction or improvement of any business, in any country, must be slow and laborious; but with them especially in our country, every obstacle to the successful introduction or improvement of that business will be speedily removed.

The second advantage of voluntary combination is that enjoyed by its members. "Two are better than one, (said the wise man,) because they have a good reward for their labor; for if they fall, the one will lift up his fellow." This is no where truer than its application to associations of the kind for which we plead—for if by frequently meeting and comparing notes, each member make the knowledge of the others his own, and the experience of all becomes the experience of each; surely they do not help each other up, they, at least, remove the stumbling stones out of the way, and thus prevent each other from falling. And besides, "in a multitude of counselors there is wisdom," and the frequent conference of friends increases understanding.

The third and last advantage of such combination which we shall at present notice, is the benefits flowing to the community which will save the nation thirty millions of dollars annually; furnish the poor and needy with profitable employment; and give to the industrious an easy competence, without an overgrown landed estate. This brief display of the advantages of the silk culture, and the necessity and importance of a State Silk Society, will, it is hoped, induce the citizens of every county in Kentucky to send at least one delegate to the Convention, to be held in Lexington on Monday, the 12th day of August next. In behalf of the committee.

Mulberry Cottage, Ky. June 17th, 1839.

FIRE AT PORT GIBSON.—We are happy to state that the rumor of this tremendous conflagration, published yesterday, was in some particulars exaggerated. The Planters' Branch Bank was not burned—nor the jail, although the latter edifice was on fire, and J. D. Freeman, Esq., the District Attorney for the First Judicial District, with a promptness honorable to his humanity, ordered an instant delivery, and had the assistance of those who, but a moment before had been confined for high crimes, in removing books and papers from the Court-house, which was laid in ashes.

The fire commenced in a back kitchen and was first discovered about eleven o'clock on Saturday morning, and progressed with such rapidity as to destroy property amounting to one million of dollars before three o'clock the same day. The Bank of Port Gibson saved its specie, paper issues and books; and the court, which was then in session, also saved its records, documents, &c., although its session, which had commenced but the Monday before, was necessarily suspended.

Some circumstances of individual escape were somewhat remarkable. A stranger was in the upper story of a wooden house removing property, when, all at once, a column of black smoke broke from one of the dormer windows, and he was seen plunging through the other with a wreath of livid flame curling after him. At one leap he cleared the window and the eaves of the house, and came down into the street like a projectile. Three gentlemen saw him falling, seized him by the clothes to break his fall, and succeeded in landing him safe on the pavement, although the force of the fall was such as to tear his clothes from him and leave him bare to the skin. —*Mississippi Free Trader.*

GREAT FIRE AT ANTWERP.—An Antwerp paper of the 17th of April, contains the annexed paragraph:

"Yesterday, April 16th, about 2 o'clock, a fire took place at a baker's house at Stockheim, Limburg, and in less than an hour and a half, 190 houses were a prey to the flames, and 113 families were thrown into misery. The fire was not extinguished when the accounts left."

It is stated that at the recent session of the United States Circuit Court in Mississippi, there were twenty-seven hundred causes on the docket. The fees of the Clerk of the Court, for the session, were upwards of "forty thousand dollars!"

MR. STEVENSON.
A gentleman in this city, says the Washington Globe, has furnished the annexed account of an occurrence which reflects great lustre on the benignity of the British Queen and the active benevolence of Mr. Stevenson. The circumstance shows the high personal estimation in which Mr. Stevenson is held by the young and popular sovereign of England:

"Some time during the last year, Reynolds, alias David Deal, son of a Mr David Deal of Shippensburg, Penn., a promising youth of 19, visited Buffalo, in the State of New York, where he was persuaded to enlist with a company of volunteers to join the patriots for the invasion of Canada. Young Deal, with several others, was soon captured by a company of British Lancers, was tried and sentenced to death. His situation was made known to his friends, by whose entreaty Sir George Arthur was induced to suspend the execution of the sentence for a time, and the young man was sent to England and committed to prison, there to await the approval of the sentence passed upon him in Canada, and its final execution. The Rev. Mr. Cookman, Judge McLean and Dr. Sewell, who were informed of the situation of young Deal, and the distress of his family, addressed letters to Mr. Stevenson, setting forth the circumstances of the case, and requesting his influence with the authorities of the British Government, to save, if possible, the young man's life. Mr. Stevenson made every effort in his official capacity, but in vain; when he applied to the Queen, and requested his release as a personal favor, upon which she promptly granted to him a free pardon, and the young man is now on his passage home. And thus an aged father and mother, and a large circle of other family connections, are made to rejoice in the restoration of a favorite boy; who, we hope, will learn a salutary lesson from the consequences of his indiscretion, and long live to thank Mr. Stevenson for his disinterested exertions, and bless Queen Victoria for the exercise of her clemency."

"One of the Dukedoms of Germany, containing an area of about ten square miles, is held by the second son of the late Duke. The eldest son and heir is a farmer in Warren county, Mississippi, and refuses to leave his farm for a dual crown with ten square miles full of subjects to maintain its dignity."

The man is right and shows his good sense." *Ed. Cin. Eve. Post.*

ORDER OF PROCESSION,
FOR laying the Corner Stone of the Medical College, on July 4th, 1839:

1. A Marshal.
2. Union Philosophical Society.
3. Adelphi A. Society.
4. Independent Order of Odd Fellows.
5. Masonic Lodges.
6. Grand Lodge of Kentucky.
7. Orator of the day.
8. Reverend Clergy.
9. President and Collegiate Faculty of Transylvania.
10. Medical Faculty.
11. Law Faculty.
12. College of Physicians and Surgeons.
13. Mayor and Council of the City.
14. Judiciary.
15. Members of the bar.
16. Citizens and Strangers.

The procession will be formed at 10 o'clock, on the College lawn, and proceed from thence to the site of the new Medical Hall.

The various Societies, under their respective Marshals, and other persons named in the foregoing order, will please to attend at the College lawn punctually at the hour designated.

JNO. M. MCALLA,
Marshal of the day.

BLUE LICK WATER.

A FRESH supply will be received this morning by D. BRADFORD,
June 27, 1839 It No. 28, Main-street.

Eastern Exchange.

CHECKS on the East, in amounts to suit purchasers, for sale at the lowest rates, by W. R. BRADFORD,
Exchange Broker, No. 28, East Main street.
Lexington, June 21, 1839—26-3t

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected weekly for the Kentucky Gazette, by William R. Bradford, Exchange Broker, No. 28, East Main st. near Brennan's.

United States money,	per 100 to 1 adv.
Pennsylvania,	1 1/2 to 1 3/4
Ohio,	1 1/2 to 1 3/4
Tennessee,	3 to 5 "
North Carolina,	3 to 5 "
South Carolina,	3 to 5 "
Georgia, banks generally,	12 1/2 to 15 "
Alabama,	10 to 12 1/2 "
Louisiana,	1 to 2 1/2 "
Union Bank Mississippi, due in Aug.	10 to 12 1/2 "
Lake Washington,	40 to 45 "
W. Feliciana Rail Road,	10 to 12 1/2 "
Com. & R. R. Bank, Vicksburg,	40 to 45 "
Checks on the East,	1 1/2 to 1 3/4 adv.
New Orleans,	2 to 2 1/2 disc.

WM. R. BRADFORD will purchase notes on all the Banks at the above quotations, when presented in sums of twenty dollars and upwards.

MARRIED.—On the 20th inst. by the Rev. W. Holman, Mr. WILLIAM DANIEL CUMMINS to Miss HARRIET ROBERTSON, all of this City.

On the 25th inst. by the Rev. W. Holman, Mr. SAMUEL CLEAR to Miss ELIZABETH FRANCIS all of this city. In Flemingsburg, on the 11th inst. by the Rev. G. W. Coons, Mr. E. A. HATHAWAY of Mount Sterling, to Miss FLORENCE CRAWFORD, daughter of Mr. E. D. Crawford, of Flemingsburg.

On the 20th inst. by Rev. C. W. Cloud, ELLIAN WHITT, to Miss REBECCA ELLIS.

DIED.—Of apoplexy, at his residence in Woodford county, on Sunday morning last, Bernard Gaines Esq. at an advanced age. The deceased was well known in this city, where he resided for many years, and much respected and beloved by all who knew him. He served as a Captain in the United States army with great credit during most of the Indian war, which was closed by Gen. Wayne's victory.

THE Board of Directors of the Lexington Library, at their meeting of the 8th inst., passed an order instructing the Librarian to carry into effect a resolution of the Annual Meeting, held 1st of June, authorizing a forfeiture of all shares liable under the act of incorporation and by-laws of the Library to forfeiture. The Librarian is further instructed to publish the following as the ground of procedure.

By Laws, Art. 2d, Sect. 4. Any share holder who shall fail to pay the semi-annual instalment or contribution of seventy five cents, at present one dollar, three times successively, shall forfeit all claim or title to the share or shares on which he or she shall make default; and moreover shall be responsible for all sums due on his share or shares, (from whatever cause arising,) at the date of the forfeiture. By order of the Board.

L. W. SEELEY, Sec. T. and Lib.
June 25, 1839—26-3t Reporter and Gazette insert.

Notice.

THE Committee of Arrangements give notice, that THURSDAY, the 4th of JULY NEXT, has been fixed upon as the day upon which the ceremony of laying the Corner Stone of the new Medical Hall will take place. The friends of the Institution and of Literature, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to attend. An Oration, commemorative of the event, will be delivered by ROBERT WICKLIFFE, Jr. Esq.

CHARLES H. WICKLIFFE,
HENRY JOHNSON,
WILLIAM M. BRAND,
Committee.

Lexington, June 26, 1839—26-3t

Especcial Notice.
Our correspondent and friends are informed that we continue to apply orders on all Lotteries under the management of D. S. Gregory & Co. and prizes are paid on demand in Cash only, as heretofore. All are requested to be very particular to address name and number.

S. J. SYLVESTER,
No. 130 Broadway, and No. 22 Wall-street.
June 27, 1839—26-3t

\$10,000, NOTES on Com. and Rail Road Bank Vicksburg, and Lake Washington Bank, will be taken at the lowest rates of discount, if presented within ten days.

Exchange Broker, W. R. BRADFORD,
June 27, 1839—26-3t

REMOVAL.
JOHN FISCHER, Tailor, Scourer, Dyer, & Renovator, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage he has hitherto received, and takes this method of informing his old customers and the public generally, that he has removed his shop from Main street to Short street, opposite the Post Office, where he will continue to carry on his business in all its branches, in a superior style, and hopes for a continuance of their favors.

Lexington, June 27, 1839—26-4t

ATTENTION!
THE CITIZEN VOLUNTEER AR-
TILLERY, are hereby notified to parade on the morning of the 4th of July, with the uniform, consisting of the uniform coat, white pantaloons and black plumes. The members will please to send their plumes to the Captain, for the purpose of having them dyed. Those who have not procured the uniform, will wear a citizen blue Coat and white pantaloons, black plumes.

Hour of parade 9 o'clock, A. M.
By order of
SAML. C. TROTTER, Capt.

E. W. THEOBALD, O. S.
June 20, 1839—25-1t

ATTENTION!
Lexington Light Infantry!

YOU are hereby notified to parade on the FOURTH OF JULY NEXT, armed and equipped according to law and the constitution of the company, at 9 o'clock, A. M., on the Public Square, with 13 rounds of blank cartridges.

By order of the Captain,
G. L. POSTLETHWAITE.

J. B. REES, O. S.
June 27, 1839—26-2t

ATTENTION!
Mechanic's Infantry.

YOU are hereby notified to parade on the 4th of July next, armed and equip according to law and the constitution of the company, at 9 o'clock, A. M. on Water st. in front of the Arsenal, with 13 rounds of blank cartridges. By order,

JOHN W. FORBES, Capt.
B. F. GRAVES, O. S. June 20.

Public Examination.
AN Examination of the Students of GREEN HILL SEMINARY, will be held at Morrison College, in the City of Lexington, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 27th and 28th of June, inst. The patrons of the school and the public generally are invited to attend the examination, which will commence precisely at 9 o'clock of each morning.

It is especially desired that all who may be disposed to attend the examination, will be at the Hall at 9 o'clock precisely.

H. B. TODD.
June 20, 1839—25-2t

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

FOR the benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, Class 52, for 1839, to be determined by the drawing of the Virginia State Lottery, for the benefit of the Petersburg Benevolent Mechanic Association, Class 4, for 1839. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., June 29, 1839. D. S. Gregory & Co. Managers.

GRAND SCHEME.	
1 Prize of—\$30,000	20 Prizes of—\$300
1 " 8,000	84 " 200
1 " 4,000	63 " 80
1 " 3,000	63 " 60
1 " 2,500	126 " 50
1 " 1,017	126 " 40
1 " 100	126 " 30
1 " 100	126 " 20
1 " 100	126 " 10
1 " 100	126 " 5
1 " 100	126 " 2 1/2
1 " 100	126 " 1 1/4
1 " 100	126 " 3/4
1 " 100	126 " 1/2
1 " 100	126 " 1/4
1 " 100	126 " 1/8
1 " 100	126 " 1/16
1 " 100	126 " 1/32
1 " 100	126 " 1/64
1 " 100	126 " 1/128
1 " 100	126 " 1/256
1 " 100	126 " 1/512
1 " 100	126 " 1/1024
1 " 100	126 " 1/2048
1 " 100	126 " 1/4096
1 " 100	126 " 1/8192
1 " 100	126 " 1/16384
1 " 100	126 " 1/32768
1 " 100	126 " 1/65536
1 " 100	126 " 1/131072
1 " 100	126 " 1/262144
1 " 100	126 " 1/524288
1 " 100	126 " 1/1048576
1 " 100	126 " 1/2097152
1 " 100	126 " 1/4194304
1 " 100	126 " 1/8388608
1 " 100	126 " 1/16777216
1 " 100	126 " 1/33554432
1 " 100	126 " 1/67108864
1 " 100	126 " 1/134217728
1 " 100	126 " 1/268435456
1 " 100	126 " 1/536870912
1 " 100	126 " 1/1073741824
1 " 100	126 " 1/2147483648
1 " 100	126 " 1/4294967296
1 " 100	126 " 1/8589934592
1 " 100	126 " 1/17179869184
1 " 100	126 " 1/34359738368
1 " 100	126 " 1/68719476736
1 " 100	126 " 1/137438953472
1 " 100	126 " 1/274877906944
1 " 100	126 " 1/549755813888
1 " 100	126 " 1/1099511627776
1 " 100	126 " 1/2199023255552
1 " 100	126 " 1/4398046511104
1 " 100	126 " 1/8796093022208
1 " 100	126 " 1/17592186044416
1 " 100	126 " 1/35184372088832
1 " 100	126 " 1/70368744177664
1 " 100	126 " 1/140737488355328
1 " 100	126 " 1/281474976710656
1 " 100	126 " 1/562949953421312
1 " 100	126 " 1/1125899906842624
1 " 100	126 " 1/2251799813685248
1 " 100	126 " 1/4503599627370496
1 " 100	126 " 1/9007199254740992
1 " 100	126 " 1/18014398509481984
1 " 100	126 " 1/36028797018963968
1 " 100	126 " 1/72057594037927936
1 " 100	126 " 1/144115188075855872
1 " 100	126 " 1/288230376151711744
1 " 100	126 " 1/576460752303423488
1 " 100	126 " 1/1152921504606846976
1 " 100	126 " 1/2305843009213693952
1 " 100	126 " 1/4611686018427387904
1 " 100	126 " 1/9223372036854775808
1 " 100	126 " 1/18446744073709551616
1 " 100	126 " 1/36893488147419103232
1 " 100	126 " 1/73786976294838206464
1 " 100	126 " 1/147573952589676412928
1 " 100	126 " 1/295147905179352825856
1 " 100	126 " 1/590295810358705651712
1 " 100	126 " 1/1180591620717411303424
1 " 100	126 " 1/2361183241434822606848
1 " 100	126 " 1/4722366482869645213696
1 " 100	126 " 1/9444732965739290427392
1 " 100	126 " 1/18889465931478580854784
1 " 100	126 " 1/37778931862957161709568
1 " 100	126 " 1/75557863725914323419136
1 " 100	126 " 1/151115727451828646838272
1 " 100	126 " 1/302231454903657293676544
1 " 100	126 " 1/604462909807314587353088
1 " 100	126 " 1/120892

Powder, Oil of Vitriol, &c.
100 KEGS Rifle and Blasting POWDER; 400 feet safety fuse, for blasting under water; 20 Carboys Oil of Vitriol, 66¢, for sale by
MONTMOLIN & CORNWALL.
Lexington, June 6, 1839 23-1m

NOTICE.
JOHN T. MASON, Esq. formerly of Kentucky, has left in my hands his Agent and Attorney, a fund in Lands—of fine quality, and good title—which I am disposed of in settlement of all demands against him in Kentucky. Those having claims against him, will immediately consult me upon the subject.
JAMES E. DAVIS.
Lexington, February 14, 1839—24f

NEW FIRM.
M'LEAR & BEARD,
HAVE entered into partnership in the Grocery business, at the old stand of F. M'LEAR, corner of Main Street and Broadway, and they would respectfully inform the old friends and customers of the house, and the public generally, that they have just received a large and first rate assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES,
Comprising every article usually kept in a house of the kind. Their **SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, &c.** are the best that can be procured in New Orleans, which with every other article in their line, will be sold as low, and on as good terms, as any other house in the city, either **WHOLESALE or RETAIL.** They respectfully solicit their friends and the public to call and examine their stock, as they feel assured that they can offer as great inducements as any other house.
They have just received a large assortment of **Queensware and Stoneware.** Also, 250 barrels of Crumbaugh's superior Superfine FLOUR, &c.
Advances made on goods sent on commission. They will receive and forward goods at the usual prices.
F. M'LEAR, &
JOSEPH BEARD.
Lexington, April 25-17-3m

NUMEROUS LATE, HIGHLY IMPORTANT,
and unquestionable testimonials from the first men in our country, proving beyond a doubt that the much talked of Matchless Sanative is indeed "A PROVINCIAL DISCOVERY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE HUMAN FAMILY," may be seen at the General Depository, Boston, or by calling on any of the many thousand Agents throughout the country.
For sale by D. BRADFORD, Agent, Main-st. Lex.

Unexampled Mammoth Scheme!!
The following details of a Scheme of a Lottery to be drawn in December next, warrants us in declaring it to be unparalleled in the history of Lotteries. Prizes to the amount have never before been offered to the public. It is true there are many blanks, but on the other hand the extremely low charge of \$20 a ticket, the value and number of the Capitals, and the revival of the good old custom, of awarding that every prize shall be drawn and sold, will, we are sure, give universal satisfaction, and especially to the Six Hundred Prize-Holders.
To those disposed to adventure, we recommend early application to be made to us for tickets—when the prizes are all sold, blanks only remain—the first buyers have the best chance. We, therefore, emphatically say, **DELAY NOT,** but at once remit and transmit to us your orders, which shall always receive our immediate attention. Letters to be addressed, and applications made to
SYLVESTER & CO.,
156, Broadway, New-York.

Observe the number, 156.
\$700,000!! \$500,000! \$25,000!
6 prizes of \$20,000! 2 of \$15,000,
and 3 of \$10,000!
Grand Real Estate and Bank Stock Lottery, of property situated in New-Orleans.
The richest and most magnificent scheme ever presented to the public in this or any other country.
TICKETS ONLY TWENTY DOLLARS.
Authorized by an act of the Legislative Assembly of Florida, and under the direction of the Commissioners, acting under the same.
To be drawn at Jacksonville, Florida, December 1, 1839.
Schmidt & Hamilton, Managers, -Sylvester & Co. 156, Broadway, New York, Sole Agents.
NO COMBINATION NOS.
100,000 Tickets, from No. 1 upwards, in succession.
The deeds of the property and the stock transferred in trust to the Commissioners appointed by the said act of the Legislature of Florida, for the security of the Prize Holders.

SPLENDID SCHEME.
1 prize, THE ARCADE, 285 feet, 5 inches, 4 lines, on Magazine street; 101 feet, 11 inches on Natchez street; 126 feet, 6 inches on Gravier street; rented at about \$37,000 per annum—valued at \$700,000
1 prize, CITY HOTEL, 162 feet on Common street; 146 feet, 6 inches on Camp street; rented at \$25,000—valued at \$500,000
1 prize, DWELLING HOUSE, adjoining the Arcade, No. 16, 24 feet 7 inches on Natchez street, rented at \$1200—valued at \$20,000
1 prize, Ditto, adjoining the Arcade, No. 18, 23 feet front on Natchez street; rented at \$1200—valued at \$20,000
1 prize, Ditto, adjoining the Arcade, No. 20, 23 feet front on Natchez street; rented at \$1200—valued at \$20,000
1 prize, Ditto, No. 20, North-East corner of Basin and Custom-house street; 40 feet front on Basin, and 40 feet on Franklin street; by 127 feet deep in Custom-house street; rented at \$1500—valued at \$30,000
1 prize, Ditto, No. 24, South-west corner of Basin and Custom-house street; 32 feet 7 inches on Basin, 23 feet 7 inches on Franklin 127 feet 10 1/2 inches deep in front of Custom-house street; rented at \$1500—valued at \$30,000
1 prize, Ditto, No. 33, 24 feet 8 inches on Royal street, by 127 feet 11 inches deep; rented at \$1000—valued at \$15,000
1 prize, 250 shares Canal Bank stock, \$100 each, 25,000
1 do 200 do Commercial do, \$100 each, 20,000
1 do 150 do Mechanics & Traders do, do, 15,000
1 do 100 do City Bank, do, do, do, 10,000
1 do 100 do do, do, do, do, do, 10,000
1 do 50 do Exchange Bank, do, do, 5,000
1 do 50 do do do do do, do, 5,000
1 do 25 do Gas Light Bank, do, do, 2,500
1 do 25 do do do do do, do, 2,500
1 do 15 do Mechanics & Traders do, do, 1,500
1 do 15 do do do do do, do, 1,500
20 do 10 do Louisiana State do, do, do, each prize \$1000, 20,000
10 do each 2 shares of \$100 each prize \$200, of the Gas Light Bank, 2,000
200 do, each 1 share of \$100, of the Bank of Louisiana, 20,000
200 do, each 1 share of \$100, N. Orleans Bank, 20,000
150 do, each 1 share of \$100 of the Union Bank of Florida, 15,000

600 PRIZES, \$1,500,000
Tickets \$20—No Shares.
The whole of the Tickets, with their Numbers, as also those containing the prizes, will be examined and sealed by the Commissioners appointed under the Act, previously to their being put into the wheels. One wheel will contain the whole of the numbers, the other will contain the 600 prizes, and the first 600 numbers that shall be drawn out, will be entitled to such prizes as shall be drawn to its number, and the fortunate holders of such prizes will have such property transferred to them immediately after the drawing, unencumbered and without any deduction.
SYLVESTER & CO.,
156, Broadway, New York.
May 1839—22-1st Dec.

NOTICE THIS.
WHITE SULPHUR WELL, SCOTT Co. Ky.,
THE undersigned has taken possession of this useful fountain, having the sole management of it by contract. The arrangements have been made under the advice and judgment of Major A. Throckmorton, of Louisville, so well known for his experience, capacity and judgment in such matters. I have the assurance of the continued advice, and occasional visits of this same distinguished individual during the watering season. I will be able to accommodate all who may come. I am prepared to give reasonable satisfaction to all.
I have associated with myself, several active, efficient, and respectable gentlemen, to assist me in accommodating my visitors. Among those I will mention Mr. John T. Campbell, late of Frankfort, and Mr. L. Calvert, the recent proprietor of the Well. This celebrated fountain of white Sulphur Water is situated about ten miles from Frankfort and seven from Georgetown, and within half a mile from the great Turnpike road between the two places. The location is upon the land of Col. R. M. Johnson, and one mile from his residence and the Chocataw Academy. The water is used from a pump, which brings it 137 feet below the surface of the earth. It has been a place celebrated for the last 50 years as a resort for Deer and Buffalo, but has only been known as a watering place for the last two years.
This well or fountain of water has been visited by literary and scientific gentlemen, among whom the celebrated Dr. B. W. Dudley, of Lexington, who stands so eminently high in his profession, as well as for his literary attainments. He has said this water is of superior quality and usefulness, and recommends it to the invalid, as useful and valuable, and to the healthy to preserve their health. Mr. John Lewis, late of Virginia, and now resident of Kentucky, distinguished for his literary and scientific acquirements, has visited most of the watering places in the United States, and gives this the most decided preference over all.
The water is cold and pleasant. A taste for it is soon created by using it, in most persons.
The warm baths made some extraordinary cures last season. The cold and shower baths will also be well attended to; they also have proved beneficial and delightful. The Well is within a mile of Elkhorn, which affords good fishing at all times. The woods and forest in which it is located, affords every amusement and exercise that can excite those who seek solely for exercise for health or pleasure.
Daily Stages will run to the springs from Frankfort and Lexington, connecting with other daily Stages to every point in the State.
I therefore invite to this pleasant retreat, those who seek retirement from the cares of business in this warm season of the year. I invite the invalid to come who wishes to be restored to good health, and all who wish to preserve their health, and those who seek innocent recreation and amusement, to come as I pledge myself to devote to my time and attention to their accommodation and comfort. I will be prepared to accommodate all who may come on horseback or in their private carriages, with stables and provender or good pasturage. I solicit patronage, and pledge myself to merit it.
E. ZEYSSING.

P. S. There is a Post Office at the White Sulphur Well, which brings the daily news and will enable those who are here to keep up their correspondence.
May 25, 1839 23-1f

Plate, County, Corporation & Company SELLS.
THE subscriber is prepared to execute all orders in the above line, with neatness and despatch, at his Watch and Jewellery Establishment, No. 27, Main-st., opposite Brennan's Hotel.
FRANKLIN THORPE.
April 4, 1839. 14tf

CABINET WARE-ROOM.
THE subscriber respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he continues the CABINET MAKING BUSINESS at his old stand on Main-street, immediately opposite the lot on which the Masonic Hall formerly stood, and a few doors below Logan's corner, where all articles in the way of FURNITURE can be had on as good terms as they can be elsewhere procured in the city. He invites all those wishing to purchase articles in his line, to call at his Ware-Room and examine for themselves, as he is determined to sell bargains.
Having provided himself with a FURNITURE WAGON, all articles bought of him will be delivered anywhere in the city, free of charge.
JOSEPH MILWARD.
N. B. I am prepared with a HEARSE, and will attend to funeral calls, either in the city or country.
Lexington, Sept. 5, 1838 36-1f

LEXINGTON HOTEL,
(RECENTLY OCCUPIED BY COL. J. KEISER.)
THE subscriber having taken the above establishment is prepared to accommodate a large number of Boarders and Travellers. The rooms are being to a considerable extent refurnished, and several new ones have been added. Every exertion will be made to render this establishment worthy the attention and patronage of the public. The Stables are of the best kind, and will receive particular care and attention.
The notes of good Banks in the Southern States, will be received at par from persons residing in those States.
B. W. TODD.
Lexington, April 12, 1839. 16-1f

Fayette Fashionable Cabinet & Chair WARE-ROOM.
1st and 2nd Stories—No. 17, East Main Street, LEXINGTON, KY.
THANKFUL for the very liberal encouragement I have met with since I commenced the above business, I take this means of informing my customers and the public generally, that having purchased a large and commodious house, suitable for the accommodation and exhibition of the extensive stock of
Cabinet Ware, Chairs, Mattrasses, Blinds, and other articles in my line, which it is my determination to keep complete, I am now prepared to offer the greatest inducement to those who favor me with calls. I am permanently fixed in Lexington, and I am confident I can give entire satisfaction to purchasers. The stock at present on hand consists in part of
Splendid Spring-set Sofas, Mahogany Bureaus, Sideboards, Secretaries, Wardrobes, Pier & Dressing Tables, with and without Marble Tops.
The assortment of CHAIRS is very large, and various in style and quality, and at reduced prices. I will fill in the most speedy manner possible, all orders of the above named articles, as well as every thing appertaining to the UPHOLSTERING BUSINESS; besides which, I have VENETIAN BLINDS, of the most approved style at moderate prices.
Furniture delivered in all parts of the city without charge to the purchaser.
Funeral calls will meet prompt attention.
In the second story of my establishment I keep every variety of the finest finished Furniture, and I solicit a call from the public whether they wish to buy or not.
JAMES G. MATHERS.
March 21, 1839—12-1f

Transylvania University, ACADEMICAL DEPARTMENT.
THE Summer session of Morrison College commences on this day.
Dr. LOUIS MARSHALL, President pro. tem. and Professor of Languages.
C. R. PREZEMINSKY, Professor of Mathematics.
ROBT. PETER, M. D. Professor of Experimental Philosophy and Natural History.
The Trustees are happy in being able to announce to the public, that they have secured the services of Rev. Charles Cross, as Principal of the Preparatory Department. Mr. C. is a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, and is well known in the community as a successful Instructor and an accomplished classical scholar. The Preparatory Department will be opened on Monday, the 20th of May. Boarding, including lights and lodging, may be procured in the vicinity of the College, at the rate of \$2 25 per week.
R. WICKLIFFE, Jr.
M. C. JOHNSON,
F. K. HUNT,
Literary Committee.
Lexington, June 6, 1839 23-1f

DR. CROSS
HAVING permanently settled himself in Lexington offers his professional services to its citizens and the farmers in its vicinity. Office on Short-Street, opposite the Courthouse, next door to Gen. Combs' office.
July 19, 1837 22-1f

Doctor Holland
HAS changed his residence to Mrs. HARPER'S, Main Street, second building above Brennan's Tavern. His shop is still next door to Norton's Drug Store, Main Street, nearly opposite the Court House.
Lexington, May 2, 1839. 18-35

DR. DAVID WALKER respectfully informs the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has located himself permanently in Lexington, and will attend with promptness and fidelity to all calls in his profession. He may be found at Dr. B. W. DUDLEY'S Shop.
April 17, 1839. 16-1f

Western Emporium.
JUST received, and now open for inspection, at the Western Emporium of Fashion, a large and splendid assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Fancy Articles and Ready Made Clothing of every description, which I selected myself in the Eastern Cities, with great care as to style and quality. The public in general are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves, as great inducements will be held out to those wishing to purchase.
THOMAS RANKIN,
No. 14, W. Main Street.
Lexington, May 2, 1839. 18-1f

N. B. A splendid assortment of TAILOR'S TRIMMINGS, which will be sold Wholesale or Retail, to suit purchasers. The TAILORING BUSINESS is still carried on with neatness and despatch.
T. R.

To Stammerers.
FROM the numerous applications for the cure of STAMMERING, I shall return to Lexington in the course of six weeks, and remain about three or four weeks.
Lexington, May 2, 1839. C. H. CHAPMAN. 1f-18

FAIR NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the late firm of BOWMAN & DUNN, are most respectfully solicited to call and liquidate the same, on or before the 1st day of June next. All persons not complying with the above requisition, may expect to be waited on by an officer on that date.
JOHN BOWMAN.
May 2, 1839. 18-1f

George R. McKee,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
LANCASTER, KY.
WILL attend punctually to all business confided to him in the county of Garrard and the adjoining counties. Collections attended to throughout the State.
June 6, 1839 23-1f

JOHN M. McALLA,
Attorney at Law.
WILL practice in the Fayette Courts. The collection of non-residents' claims promptly attended to. His Office is on Main Street, in the front rooms over the Tailor's shop of Mr. Thomas Rankin, opposite to the Lexington Library.
Lexington, K. Nov 28, 1838—48-1y

T. M. HICKEY & W. B. REDD,
ATTORNEYS at Law and Barristers, will, in future, practice in association. Their Office is on Main-street, between Frazer's corner and Brennan's Hotel.
Lex., April 19, 1838 16-1f

SPUN COTTON,
WARRANTED of the very best quality, of any size, from 500 to 1000, will be given in exchange for any quantity of GOOD CORN AND WHEAT, say from one bushel up, to suit the convenience of the farmer I will, likewise, give CASH FOR WHEAT.
A. CALDWELL.
August 23, 1838 34-1f

E. Perkins's Tavern,
Corner of Water and Mulberry-Streets.
THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public generally, that he has taken the stand, formerly occupied by David McGowan, and more recently by Wm. Stoops, at the corner of Water and Mulberry streets, opposite the upper end of the Market House, and hopes by attention to business to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
HIS BAR IS WELL FURNISHED,
TABLE GOOD, BED ROOMS COMFORTABLE, HORSES WELL ATTENDED TO;
And being well known himself through the State, he will not here make promises, but trusts that his endeavors to please will be crowned with success.
DAY AND WEEKLY BOARDERS well accommodated, on reasonable terms.
E. PERKINS.
N. B. I would inform the public that I am prepared with SCALES FOR WEIGHING WAGONS and THEIR CONTENTS, where I will be happy to wait on those having weighing to be done.
E. PERKINS.
Lexington, Nov 29, 1838—48f

FEMALE CORDIAL OF HEALTH.
THIS invaluable preparation is a medicated Wine, pleasant to the taste, grateful to the stomach, and eminently tonic in its effects. But its highest and best quality is in its specific and curative effects on female weaknesses.
Very many of the wives and mothers among us are condemned to untold sufferings, by diseases arising from local and general debility; and because they find no relief from the strengthening principles in common use, they are often given up by the Faculty as incurable. Weaknesses, as well as the pains in the back and limbs, with which such females are afflicted, will all yield to the sovereign and infallible effects of this CORDIAL OF HEALTH. And for the weaknesses consequent upon the obstructions and irregularities to which unmarried and young females are subject, there can be no remedy in the whole Materia Medica, which combines such innocent and curative virtues.
Prepared by Edward Prentiss, sole proprietor, and sold by Daniel Bradford, at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, Lexington.

JABEZ BEACH,
AT his Coach Repository, has now on hand a COACH equal to any in the State, and four very fine COACHES, CHAR-IOTES, BAROUCHES and BUGGIES, all of the first quality, manufactured at New-Ark, New-Jersey, which will be sold on the lowest terms.
Any person wishing a Carriage of any description, can by giving an order, have the same forwarded from the manufacturers at New-Ark, free of commission.
Lexington, Sept. 15, 1836—55-1f

Plough Making & Black-smithing.
THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the well known establishment, formerly belonging to Mr. William Rockhill, and are now prepared to furnish all articles in their line, on short notice. The PLOUGH-MAKING Business will be continued in all its branches, and a good assortment of the latest improved Ploughs kept constantly on hand. Old Ploughs repaired with neatness and despatch.
WM. P. BROWNING,
JOHN HEADLEY,
UNDER THE FIRM OF
BROWNING & HEADLEY.
N. B. We wish to employ a first rate Plough-Stocker, or Wagon Maker, to whom constant employment will be given. Also—2 or 3 Apprentices in the Smithshop, of respectable parentage, and who can come well recommended.
Lex Sep 7.—53-1f

KENTUCKY STEAM HAT FACTORY,
No. 38, West Main-Street, corner of Main-Cross St., LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.
WILLIAM F. TOD.
[SUCCESSOR TO BAIN & TOD.]
CONTINUES in successful operation his unequalled facilities in the application of the STEAM AND MACHINERY to the MANUFACTURING of HATS, which he hopes will at all times enable him to supply his customers and all who may desire to purchase, either at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, with every variety of
Fur and Silk Hats.
The most desirable and fashionable article the market affords.
Just received, the Philadelphia and New York Winter Fashions for 1838 and 9, for Gentlemen's Hats
December 27, 1838 52-100toth

TINNING! TINNING!
James Burch & J. C. Noble,
Have entered into a Co-partnership in the above business, and taken the stand lately occupied by E. S. Noble, dec'd, on HUNT'S ROW.
They have on hand a Large and Good assortment of
TINWARE,
which they will sell at WHOLESALE or RETAIL, on good terms. Country Merchants will do well to call.
HOUSE-CUTTING, will be made to order, of the most substantial materials, and put up, in Fayette and the adjoining counties, on the most reasonable terms.
Mending of Stival and other Lamps,
and, in fact, ALL KINDS of ornamental house furniture in their line, will be neatly executed.
They have on hand a few of the NEWLY INVENTED WOOD AND LABOUR SAVING
COOKING STOVES,
Of various patterns, which can be heated for all the ordinary purposes of cooking, for 12 months, with 2 and one-tenth cords of wood.
They can insure their work to be done in the best style, as they have procured the services of a First Rate Eastern workman, and one of the firm (Mr. Burch) will superintend the business of the establishment. They invite their friends and the public to give them a call.
Lexington, Jan. 8, 1839.

TO HEMP MANUFACTURERS.
THE subscriber has invented a HEMP HECKLE, which may be put in operation by any power. The Hemp and Tow are put in good order with very little labour. Any person wishing information on the subject are referred to William Alexander near Paris, who has one of my Heckles in operation though not yet completed. The machinery is simple and durable. Any person endeavoring to make a machine of the above description, without permission, will be treated as they deserve. Communications addressed to the subscriber in Shelbyville, will be promptly attended to.
FOSTER DEMASTERS.
October 4, 1838 40-1f

FOR SALE.
A BLACK WOMAN, about 35 or 40 years old. She Cooks, Washes, &c.—apply to the Editor of this paper.
Lexington, March 21—12-1f.

LEXINGTON FASHIONABLE AND GENERAL FURNITURE ESTABLISHMENT.
THANKFUL for the very liberal support which I have received for the last seven years that I have been in business, I would inform my friends and the public, that I still carry on, at my old stand, on Lime-stone street, 2d door above the Jail, and having an immense large stock of
Furniture, Chairs, Blinds, Mattrasses, &c.
On hand, of the latest fashions and best quality, prepared for the spring and summer sales, and wishing to increase my business to double what it has been, I have reduced my prices lower than they have ever been in this city, and I think sufficiently low to compete with any Western, if not Eastern city. Call and see, and if I do not sell cheap, then tell me of it. For specimens of my work, I would refer the public to some of the most fashionable houses in the City, and to my extensive Ware house. As usual, I will deliver any thing that I sell any where in the city, in good order, and free of charge.
All kinds of Upholstering will be attended to at the same reduced price.
P. S. I am prepared to attend funeral calls at any hour or place.
JAS. MARCH.
April 4, 1830 14-1f

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.
R. OWENS would most respectfully inform the citizens of Lexington and the public generally, that he is now receiving, and intends to keep constantly on hand a large assortment of DOUBLE SOLE FRENCH BOOTS—and also a large lot of CORK suitable for manufacturing Cork Sole Boots and Shoes. Also, a large assortment of coarse Men's and Children's Brogans, all of which he will sell as low for Cash, as any other house in the city. He invites the public to call and examine his stock, as he feels confident they cannot be surpassed.
RICHARD OWENS,
Main-street, opposite Brennan's Hotel.
N. B. In addition to his Eastern and French work, he would inform the public that every description of BOOTS and SHOES are manufactured on the shortest notice and most favorable terms.
Lexington, Dec 13, 1838—50-1f

Wool Carding.
THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs his customers, and the public in general, that he still continues to carry on the
WOOL CARDING & SPINNING,
At his old stand, upper end of Main Street, and he is now in complete operation. Wool from adjoining counties carded immediately.
He still continues to COLOR and WEAVE CARPETING.
CARPETS and JEANS kept constantly on hand for sale, or exchanged for Wool or Wood.
ISAAC SPRAKE.
Lexington, May 2, 1839. 2m-18

NEW STORE, & NEW SPRING GOODS.
D. M. & E. W. CRAIG,
WOULD inform their friends and purchasers generally, that they have taken the Store house lately occupied by James Penny, No. 5, Main Street, immediately opposite the Court house door, and are now receiving a very large and well selected stock of
Spring and Summer Goods,
Selected by both partners, in Philadelphia and New York, and they flatter themselves that, from their long experience in the mercantile business, and having purchased their Goods mostly for Cash, they will be enabled to sell remarkably low for cash, or to good customers, on the usual time.
THEIR STOCK CONSISTS, IN PART, OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ:
Wool-dyed Black, Blue, and Fancy colored CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, of the finest city could furnish;
Plain and Figured Satins, Toilett, Mersalles, and other Fancy Vestings, and a great variety of Goods for men and boy's Summer Wear;
Embroidery, such as Capes, Collars, Cuffs, Handkerchiefs and Children's Dresses;
Thread Lisle and Mantillo Laces, and Thread and Muslin Insertings and Edgings, a splendid assortment; Pompadour, Mohair and Twisted Silk Shawls and Handkerchiefs, a great variety and some very superior; Mouslin De Laine, De Cherry, Chally and Challis, a Plain and Embroidered;
Plain Figured Satins, Gro De Grains, Poul De Soi, Gro De Paris and Verita Lutestring Silks, Fancy Colors and Black;
Black and White English Plain, Ribbed and Derby Ribbed Hoses and Half Hoses;
Ladies' and Men's White, Black and Fancy Kid, Hoskin, Silk, Thread and Lisle Gloves;
Irish Linens, Lawns, Sheetings, Table Linens, Toweling Diapers and Satin-Faced Table Cloths, a great variety;
Super Kid and Lasting Shoes and Boots, for Ladies; Colored and Black Satin Gaiter Boots, for Ladies, a new article;
Misses and Children's Shoes;
Men and Boy's Fine Boots and Shoes, very superior articles in that line;
Looking Glasses, Fine Cutlery and Fine Plated Castors and Tea Trays;
Carpeting, Hearth Rugs and Door Mats.
It is unnecessary to enumerate further, as we pledge ourselves to keep a full stock of all desirable Goods, and we will sell, either RETAIL or WHOLESALE, as low as any house in the Western Country.
We wish purchasers to call and examine for themselves before buying
D. M. CRAIG,
E. W. CRAIG.
Lexington, March 20, 1839—121f

SAMUEL OLDHAM,
Barber and Hair Dresser,
No. 18, Main Street Lexington.
RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to the public, for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the past 12 or 15 years, and is happy to inform his friends and customers, and the public generally, that he still continues his business in all its branches, at the old established and well known stand, a few doors below Brennan's Hotel, and nearly opposite the Intelligencer Office, where he gives his undivided personal attention to the wants of his customers. The public are assured that no pains or expense will be spared to contribute to the comfort and convenience of those who may favor him with their custom, and from his long experience in business, and his determination to please, he hopes to be able to continue to give general satisfaction, and solicits a reasonable share of public patronage. He begs leave to inform the public that his
FANCY STORE,
Immediately in front of his dressing rooms, is constantly supplied with every article usually kept in similar establishments. Among a large assortment just received, may be found the following articles:
English, German and French Colognes, Lavender and Rose waters, &c. &c.
Super Beards and Maccassar Oil; Antique do, Ladies Braides of every shade and description, Ringlet and Puff Curls,
A large lot of Curling tongs, Gent. Wigs, Toupees, etc.
A large lot of superior Razor and Razor Straps, Backgammon Draft, and Chess Boards; Dominoes, etc.
Hair, Cloth, and Shaving brushes, of best quality, Fine Stitched Bosoms and Collars, a very superior article,
A great variety of Stocks, Neckkerchiefs, and Suspenders,
A large lot of Barber's shears,
Toys of every description, &c. &c.
Together with almost every other article kept in Fancy Stores.
His BATH HOUSE, immediately in rear of his Fancy Store and Dressing Rooms, is now open for the season. To those who have once enjoyed the luxury afforded by a visit to his bath house, he feels it unnecessary to say any thing to induce a repetition of their visits. To those who would remark, that his bathing rooms are furnished with every thing that necessity, comfort, convenience and neatness would require.
Lexington, May 9, 1839—19-1f

WINE.
MADEIRA—In pipes, qr. casks, Indian barrels, demijohns and bottles;
TINTA MADEIRA—In Indian barrels, demijohns and bottles;
SHERRY, Brown, Pale and Golden—In qr. casks, Indian barrels, demijohns and bottles;
PORT, White and Red—In qr. casks, demijohns and bottles;
MALMSEY, White and Red—in qr. casks, Indian barrels, demijohns and bottles;
CONSTANTIA—in qr. casks, demijohns and bottles;
ROXBURY and CANARY MADEIRA—a very rare and delicate article, in Indian barrels, demijohns, and bottles;
HOCK—in cases;
LOUBIENHEIMER;
JOHANNESBURGER, (Cabinet);
HOCKHEIMER;
SAUTURN;
MUSCAT—in cases, assorted qualities, some of which is very fine;
SPARKLING BURGUNDY—very delicate;
CHAMPAGNE—a variety of brands;
SHAMBERTAIN, and a variety of CLARETS.
The above Wines have been carefully selected from the importations of John Linen, March & Bro.; Barclay & Livingston; J. & D. M. Williams; Vaughn & Co.; Duff, Gordon & Co.; and some other approved importers, and a portion of them imported direct by myself—all of which will be sold at reduced prices—carefully put up, and warranted pure, and in every instance where they do not prove such, they will be taken back, and all charges paid by me. Those who wish to supply themselves, will do well to call and examine.
BEN F. CRUTCHFIELD,
Lex. March 14, 1839—11-1f.

IN STORE,
A large supply of Champagne and Cognac Brandy, A. & E. Seignette, O'Tarde, Dupuy, &c. Brandy, Jamaica Spirits; Holland Gin; Irish and Old Bourbon Whiskey, which will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.
BEN F. CRUTCHFIELD,
Lex. March 14, 1839—11-1f.